

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE POST OFFICE, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.
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VOL. VIII.

NO. 173.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning. Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Joshua Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

Double the quantity and better quality than any other for the same price!! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND ALL SICKNESS & DISEASES.
DR. J. H. S.

Temperance Life-Bitters, AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

PURGE—purge has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually answered, and yet sufferers have multiplied and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but because it has been done without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills are called because they work upon and cleanse the blood, and are the standard remedy. These Pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the full glowing glow of health and youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name, O. C. Linn, M. D. on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by THOS. CONNELL, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York."

Wanted the only genuine. Messrs. CONNELL & Co., New York, are the wholesale Agents for the United States and all neighboring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.
For sale in Bangor by G. W. LADD, corner of Smith's Block, and by A. P. GUILD, Exchange Street.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
Ho! Ye Red Heads & Grey!
APHRODISIAC IN CHEMISTRY.
East India Hair Dye.

This Dye is in form of a Powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the Hair every night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third time, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade, or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as all powders before made, by an occasional application, a person turning grey will be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Connell, author of Connell's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This Dye is sold by CONNELL & Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

For sale in Bangor by G. W. LADD, corner of Smith's Block, and by A. P. GUILD, Exchange Street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.
(NEW SERIES.) E. HOLMES, Editor.

The proprietors of the MAINE FARMER, in accordance with the suggestions of their friends, and with a view to meet the wishes of a large number of their subscribers, have come to the conclusion to make a change in the form and size of the paper, on the first of January next. It will be about double the size that it now is.

They propose to issue a paper, once per week, in a large folio size, to be called MAINE FARMER and MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE. One page is to be devoted exclusively to Agriculture, with one to Mechanical subjects, frequently illustrated with engravings; one page to the current news of the day, with the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress when these two bodies are in session, and the remaining page to be devoted to miscellaneous reading, poetry, advertisements, &c.

They presume it is not necessary to enlarge upon the peculiar character or future course of the paper now offered to you. The Maine Farmer has been in existence nine years, steadily and perseveringly devoted to the interest of the productive classes. It will continue, as hitherto, a steady and undeviating friend to the Farmers and Mechanics, zealously urging the efforts of honest industry. Many of our best practical Farmers have long been engaged in contributing to the columns of the Farmer. These, as well as others with excellent Mechanics that they will also contribute to the columns of their department.

Terms: per ann. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy, as well as be made that number good, for his services.

Winthrop, Nov. 20, 1841.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **BLANCHARD & MARSTON**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the above firm, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

GIMEL BLANCHARD, MARCEL MARSTON,
Bangor, Dec. 13, 1841. tawdwm3d11

New READING BOOK for Schools.

THE MONITORIAL READER, or a Monitor to Youth, holding up to their view Models whereby to form their own Characters. By DANIEL ADAMS, Author of Adams's New Arithmetic.

THE MONITORIAL READER possesses distinctive traits. The object is to supply what is believed to be the great desideratum in our schools, a series of exercises relating to what concerns the practical matters of life—truth, integrity, honesty, industry, temperance, forthrightness, frugality, patient endurance of adversity, and whatever else tends to form and fix the character of youth.

We wish to impress it on the minds of those, into whose hands these exercises shall come, now, in this seed-time of life, what is here so abundantly inculcated, that Every man is emphatically the architect of his own fortune, and that with themselves it lies, whether they shall be any thing, or nothing, a whit in the balance for or against them, that coming into life with health, strength, capacity for labor, good education, a useful and respectable trade, habits of industry, sobriety, punctuality, frugality, and above all, with a GOOD AND UNUSUAL CHARACTER, they have the best of all capital, a moral capital; the noblest of all power, moral power; and the most certain means of honest and honorable accumulation and fortune, and may be sure, under circumstances ordinarily propitious, to rise to that competency of influence, respect, and wealth and independence, which should fully satisfy a reasonable and virtuous ambition.

EXTRACTS FROM RECOMMENDATIONS.
The influence will be found on the side of virtue, morality and religion. Occasional comments, prose and poetry, are suitably intermingled. It is hardly to be imagined that this book should fail of popularity. It certainly will not, had it not so many competitors that have got the start of it in the race. As it is, its motto is such as to give it fair promise of ultimate success in the contest. Boston Recorder.

Dr. Adams: Having examined to some extent your Monitorial Reader, I am pleased with its plan, its object, and the manner in which it has been executed. It seems adapted to the intellectual and moral improvement of those for whose use it was designed. I trust it will prove to be what its author fondly anticipates.

(Rev.) Z. S. BARSTOW, Keene.
It is just such a book as our New England boys and girls will be glad to see, for it inculcates in a pleasing manner, industry, frugality, truth, honesty, temperance, peace, kindness, fortitude, and a cheerful piety. The Vocabulary, at the end, and the arrangement for defining words, will add to its value in the hands of a judicious teacher.

(Rev.) ABEL A. LIVERMORE, Keene.
We have also recommendations from a number of individuals and periodicals, among which are Dr. Crosby, Preceptor of the High School Nashua; J. Newton Brown, Professor of Theology at New Hampton. It is also adopted by the Associations of School Teachers in Cheshire and Hillsboro' counties, and by the School Committee of Concord.

About 8000 copies have been published, and mostly disposed of.

Published and for sale by ROBY, KIMBALL & MERRILL, North End, Main Street, Concord, N. H. For sale by the Booksellers in Portland, Hallowell, Augusta, Bangor, Waterville, Gardiner, Belfast and Eastport, Me.

October 12. eoww3m

THE LION OF THE DAY.
THE OLD VEGETABLE OR GERMAN PILLS.
POSITIVE, OR NO PAY.

THEY are highly recommended by Dr. Valentine Mott, of the city of New York. A medicine to prevent the attacks of disease, to keep the system in healthy action, and to eradicate as soon as possible every disease as soon as it appears, has been the great study of medical men for many years without success. The subscriber, however, not expecting his Pills to cure all the ills which flesh is heir to, confidently recommends them as certain and efficacious in the following: Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Cholera, bilious, remittent, and intermittent Fevers, diseases of the Liver, and Spleen, Female Obstructions, Rheumatism, Foul Stomach, Dizziness of the Head, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, and trembling of the Limbs, Nausea, or sickness at the Stomach, Flushings of the Face, Summer Complaints, Measles, Scarlet Rash, and will be found invaluable in complaints of the Digestive Organs, and particularly those arising from impurity of the blood. As a preventive against Fevers, no persons should go to a warm climate without a box of these Pills; they are entirely of vegetable ingredients, and can be taken safely without fear. Price, 37 1/2 cents a box.

For sale at A. GEYER'S Drug Store, 104 Hanover Street, corner of Salem Street, Boston, General Agent for the N. E. States, and may be had at most of the Drug Stores in the U. S. and in the Canadas.

The genuine Pills have the written signature of **MERRITT GRIFFIN** on each box.

For sale in Bangor by A. P. GUILD, Exchange Street, and at FOLSON'S, No. 21 West Market Place.

Brewer, W. A. Farnsworth.
Orington, Attwood & Sweet.

Sidney Orrington, Cyprian, Baker & Co.
Dorchester, Blagge & Butman.

Elna John Lakin.
Hamden, Alfred Herrick.

Levant, D. D. Vaughan & Co.
East Corinth, John Ewer.

Baxter, Shalle & French, B. B. Brown, and Henry Hill.

Deerfield, Calvin Copeland, Jr.
Orono, Cony Foster & Co.

Olden, Richardson, Kennedy & Co. and Thomas Hodgkins.

Amherst, Rufus Davenport.
Nov. 1. d3taw&wly

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled.

THE Proprietors of the Penobscot Boom Corporation respectfully represent, that they have been at great expense in erecting the Penobscot Boom, for the protection and security of the Logs, which annually float down the Penobscot River. And for the protection, security and delivery of these Logs to the rightful owners and claimants, your petitioners are at a great annual expense.

To protect the interest and meet the convenience of the public, large sums of money must necessarily be annually appropriated by the proprietors to defray the expenses of the Booms.

For the encouragement of the Proprietors to enable them to meet these appropriations and expenses and to put the Booms annually in a condition to meet the wants and convenience of the public, your petitioners would humbly pray that they may be allowed a fair, reasonable and adequate toll or boorage upon the Logs which are annually secured and protected in their Booms, and that they may have a sufficient lien upon the Logs to secure the payment of such boorage and other expenses, and that the Legislature in their wisdom will adopt such regulations as to Toll and Boorage as shall be for the mutual benefit of your petitioners and those who have Logs which they secure and protect, and in duty bound will ever pray.

SAMUEL VEAZIE,
Agent of said Corporation.
Bangor, Jan. 1, 1842. 10-3w

THE ELM HOUSE, AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber has taken the **ELM HOUSE** and **GENERAL STAGE OFFICE**, recently and for many years occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HASKINS. The House has been thoroughly Cleaned, Painted and Repaired inside and outside, and such alterations made as will correspond with the improved state of modern Hotels, where he respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public in general.

The house has been furnished with new bedding, bedsteads and Furniture throughout, and the public may rely upon having as good accommodations, in every respect, as they can find in New England. He has engaged Assistants, favorably known to the traveling public, for their urbanity, civility, and accommodating disposition. Has also a first rate Stable attached to the premises with good Osters always in attendance.

The great Eastern and Western Mail and Accommodating Stages, arrive at and depart from the **ELM HOUSE** as usual, and Stages may be taken for any and all of the Country Routes.

Portland, Jan. 4, 1842. O. P. THORP. 1wdw3w

E. F. DUREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
AND AGENT FOR PERIODICALS.

No. 3, Smith's Block.

Terms liberal as can be purchased elsewhere. Those purchasing to sell again, supplied at Boston prices. Copies of School Books for examination, furnished Teachers and School Committees.

FARMER'S ATMANAC 1842 in any quantity, for sale by E. F. DUREN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
PENOBSCOT ss. January 6, 1842.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House, in Bangor, in said County.

All the right in and to that Henry R. Soper has or had on the 22d day of Sept. A. D. 1837, being the time of the attachment on the original writ of redemption the following described mortgaged real estate situate in Oldtown, in said County, viz., bounded and described as follows: a certain lot of land situate on the West side of a street 40 feet wide, laid out and north of and parallel with Brunswick street, according to the survey and plan of John Perry, and lying in the lot of lots with the lot lately occupied by John Rowell, and lot being four rods wide in front, and runs back ten rods, holding the width of four rods, together with the buildings thereon standing, being the same where said Soper now resides, and the same premises as are recorded in Penobscot Registry, book 95, page 321.

d3Thy6 F. F. FRENCH, Dep. Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
PENOBSCOT ss. Jan. 5, 1842.

IN virtue of an execution against Edward Smith and Samuel Smith, of Bangor, (recovered at the Supreme Judicial Court, Penobscot County, October Term, A. D. 1841,) I have seized and taken on the same, One Share in the stock of the Proprietors of the Sullwater Bridge, a bridge corporation in Orono, in said County, the same having been attached on the original writ, Nov. 16, 1836, as the property of said Samuel Smith. And the same, with all the dividends which have accrued thereon since the original attachment, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February next, at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House, in Bangor aforesaid.

d3Thy6 F. F. FRENCH, Dep. Shff.

NEWPORT ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, under the instruction of the present Principal, **JOSIAH HAYMOND**, A. B. whose reputation as a thorough teacher is well established.

The building is new and spacious and constructed on an improved plan, which renders it more convenient than any other school room in the State. The location is retired and pleasant. It is intended as a permanent and perpetual school, and therefore offers rare facilities to students fitting for college, of which there are already a respectable number. Particular attention is paid to persons fitting themselves for Common School Teachers.

Surveying practically taught by a teacher of thorough experience, and the advantage of a set of Surveying and Rail Road Instruments equal to any in the State, in connection with the Institution.

Price of Board from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week. Tuition for Common English branches, \$3.00. Higher English, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Languages, \$4.00.

By the Trustees,
Newport, Nov. 5, 1841. JOHN WILSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
PENOBSCOT ss. Jan. 6, 1842.

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February next, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House, in Bangor, in said County, all the right in equity that Jacob Garland has or had on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1836, (being the time of the attachment on the original writ) of redeeming the following described mortgaged real estate, situate in Lewiston, in said County, viz: Being an undivided half part of the East half of Lot No. 3, in the second range of lots in said town of Lewiston, according to a plan taken and made by Moses Hodsdon, Jr., in May, 1801.

Also, Part of Lot No. 2, in the second range aforesaid, which are more particularly described in a deed made by Paul Varney to said Garland and Aaron A. Wing, the first day of January, 1836, and recorded in the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, Book 50, page 404, and reference being had thereto for a more particular description of the same.

d3Thy6 F. F. FRENCH, Dep. Shff.

ATNA FIRE INSURANCE Company, Hartford, Conn.
Capital \$200,000.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the ATNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and will take risks against FIRE on liberal terms.

N. O. PILLSBURY,
Office, No. 45, West Market Place, Bangor, Me.
August 3, 1841. 1v

STATE OF MAINE.
LAND OFFICE.
Bangor, Dec. 21, 1841.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the Public Lands belonging to Maine, and Maine and Massachusetts jointly, without license, and all persons having permits to cut timber on said lands are warned not to exceed the limit of their respective permit, as all timber cut without permission will be seized and confiscated to the State, and the operators treated as trespassers with all the penalties of the law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, Land Agent.
Bangor, Jan. 1, 1842. 10-3w

SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE GOODS, TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

E. F. NEW HALL, 141 WASHINGTON STREET.

HAVING returned from Europe with a splendid assortment of NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS, selected personally from the extensive Warehouses in England, Scotland and France, especially for retail trade, is now enabled to offer a large assortment of HANDSOME, BETTER and CHEAPER GOODS than can be found at any other Store in New England.

IN PARTICULAR, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Cashmere Shawls.

Rich new designs on group, drab, slate, ash, stone, brown, blue, white, steel and black grounds, a magnificent assortment, from \$8.00 to \$30.00 each.

SUPERB CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, the richest and best styles ever introduced here, from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each.

ENGLISH CASHMERE AND EDINBURGH SHAWLS, similar to the French Cashmere, a great variety of colors, and styles, from \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

STYLISH SHAWLS, best quality, black, red, and white, long and square, very cheap.

BALLOON, KARYZE, QUEEN'S PLAIDS, and other comfortable WOOLEN SHAWLS, of large size and good style, at the lowest prices.

Persons having Cashmere Shawls can find a better assortment and the prices lower for the same qualities, than at any previous season.

Rich Dress Silks, In almost endless variety of color and style, stripes, figures, cord, reps, and granite grounds—changeable and single color, of various widths—many of them entirely new, and not to be obtained at any other store.

Prices from 50 cents, to \$2.50 for yard.

RICH BLACK AND BLUE BLACK SILKS, single and double width, of very superior quality, the best goods ever imported.

RICH WHITE AND LIGHT SILKS, for PARTY and WEDDING DRESSES.

RICH CHINA SILKS, a large assortment new styles, brilliant and beautiful, the handsomest and cheapest in town by old stock.

This assortment of **SILK GOODS**, comprising about a hundred different kinds, offers a fine opportunity of selecting just the right kind, and at a price cheaper than any other.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, CAPES, COLLARS, &c. very beautiful and very cheap.

THREAD LACES, LINEN CAMBRICS, & LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.

MARSEILLE QUILTS, very large and superior quality.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS, much below the usual prices.

Figured Mousseline de Laines, Cashmeres, and other

Fashionable Dress Goods, In rich Fall and Winter colors, an elegant assortment of new and beautiful designs, which will be sold cheap.

FINE FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, blue, black, nazarine blue, steel, and other choice colors.

Superior black, and blue black, **BORMAZINES** and **ALPINES**, very soft and handsome quality, from the best manufacturers in Paris.

An elegant variety of **MERINO GOODS** of all kinds, **CASHMERE, NABOULEN CLOTHS, CAMBRIC, TENS**, and other articles for **CLOAK MATERIALS** of the most desirable quality.

Also, just received from Ireland a large assortment of the celebrated

Undressed Colerain Linens, Manufactured expressly for the retail trade, warranted free from any mixture of Cotton. This is the best article of Linens imported into the United States, and will be sold cheaply by the piece or yard.

Purchasers are invited to examine this extensive assortment of Fashionable and Staple Goods, as only such articles as are advertised as not to be matched at other stores.

This **SPLENDID STOCK** having been purchased in Europe by the proprietor of this establishment, and is offered for sale at the lowest prices.

EXPLICITLY FOR HIS OWN SALES, it is presumed that the styles and qualities are as good as any in the market, and it is hoped that the present LOW PRICES will be no hindrance to the sale of them.

Boston, Sept. 21, 1841. eoww3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE
MONTHLY MAINE FARMER.
E. HOLMES, Editor.

THE proprietors of the MAINE FARMER, in order to meet the wishes of many in the community, propose to issue a Monthly Edition of the Maine Farmer, devoted exclusively to Agriculture.

It will be published in the usual form and size of the Farmer. As the current news, miscellaneous matter and advertisements will be omitted, the subscribers will obtain as much agricultural matter during the year, though not so many pages, as in the former editions. An index will be furnished at the end of the year. The whole will be afforded at the low price of Fifty cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as agent, shall receive a copy so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

November 1841.

Dr. SEARS' Universal Sanguinarian,

BLOOD-ROOT PILLS.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Phlegm is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the bile, which is the natural Phlegm of the system, at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of Economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival, as the price for a Box of these Pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For Certificates of Cures and further particulars, see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the Proprietor, in his own hand writing.

All orders promptly attended to by **BLASDEL & THURSTON**, East-Thomasport.

C. G. DOWNES, (LATE FIRM OF STEVENS & DOWNES.) FASHIONABLE TAILORING, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

No. 8 Exchange Building, Exchange Street, F. O. L. L. A. D. (M. Z.)

C. G. D. is now opening a very fine lot of Dress, broad, clouded and plain BEAVER, French, German, English and American BROADCLOTHS, of various colors and qualities.

Cassimeres. Clouded, Checked, Diagonal and plain.

Vestings. of every description, among which is a very superior article of French Cassimere.

A prime lot of Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Hatters, Cravats, Scarfs, (superior article,) Neck Collars, Plain and Ornamented Bosoms, Shirts, Shoulder Braces, Mittens, cotton and wool under Shirts, and Drawers, Umbrellas, &c.

Ladies' Cloak Cloths. Broadcloths, Alpaccas, and a new article of French fl'd Rob-Roy, which will be sold by the pattern, or made up in the latest and best style.

Oct. 19. d3m

NEW BOOKS.
JUST received by E. F. DUREN, next door to the Post Office.

AMONG THEM ARE

The Glory and Shame of England, Poetry and History of Wyoming.

Rural Life in England, by Wm. Howitt; Book without a Name, 2 vols.

German Prose Writers, by Mrs. Austin, Charles O'Mahony, the Irish Dragoon, Evenings with the Chroniclers, The American Housewife, Law and Lawyers; Sketches and Illustrations of Local History and Biography, 2 vols.

Gerish on the Prevention and Cure of Disease, Adventures of a Fire Screen, Reminiscences of his own Times, from 1756 to 1841, by Col. T. Trumbull.

Visits to Remarkable Watering Places, by Wm. Howitt.

Jesus and his Biographers, by W. H. Furness, Rostock's History of the World, 4 vols, (recommended highly by Jared Sparks.)

Lyle's Geology, 2 vols, American edition, (superiorly intended by himself.)

Received as above, a new supply of older and standard Works, which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

E. F. DUREN.
Nov. 19.

FISH STORE.
1000 QTS. Grand Bank and Shore COD FISH, now landing from Scho. Arad na, and Free Trade, for sale by

E. G. NICKERSON, 36 Broad Street.

ALSO IN STORE.
300 Qts. George's Bank Fish, of very large size, prime article for retailing.

200 Qts. Bay and Shore Cod Fish.

1000 Qts. Grand Bank do.

200 Qts. Grand Bank do.

200 Qts. Haddock and Haddock.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1842.

From Jamaica: Riot and Loss of Life.

A riot occurred in Jamaica on the night of the 27th ult. in consequence of the issue of an order by the Mayor, prohibiting the beating of drums, &c. during the holidays, which order not having been obeyed, and the police attempting to carry the law into effect, were turned upon by the populace, who assailed them with brick-bats, broken bottles, and other missiles, by which two policemen were severely wounded, and also the Mayor of the place. The military were then called out, the riot act read, but the mob refusing to retire, they were fired upon, and several Africans killed and a number wounded. At the latest accounts, the military were on guard and tranquility was restored.

A Fire.

The alarm of fire last evening, was occasioned by a bed-taking fire from a spark snapping from the fire place in the house of Mr. George True, on Hamock street, adjoining Arnold's stable. The bed and some furniture were destroyed, and the wood-work to the room charred. The loss to Mr. True is about \$75.00. The house is owned by Judge Sprague-Boston, and damaged about a hundred dollars.

There are indications of a little brightening up in the New York Money Market within the week the offerings in the various Banks have fallen off, and the Banks have discounted with more freedom. At this season the payments are not usually large, and the demand is consequently less.

\$483.89 have been contributed by the several Societies in Newburyport during the last quarter, in aid of the temperance cause, of which \$447.87 have been disbursed.

The Michigan House of Representatives, by a large majority, have decided in favor of suspending all works of internal improvement for the present.

A series of forgeries by a broker in Wall street, N. Y., was discovered on Saturday last. The amount thus far discovered, is \$8,000.

We have a rare lot of matter, laid over for to-morrow. The speech of Mr. Hudson is now claiming our columns, and should be read.

Liberation of Captain Hatch.

We have just seen a letter from Capt. George M. Hatch, of the Ship Atalanta, dated Helvoet Sluice, Dec. 27th, giving the gratifying intelligence of his release from prison at Rotterdam. He was liberated on the 15th of December, after a confinement of six months.

The letter was brought by the Britannia, at Boston on Saturday, in which ship Capt. Hatch was unable to come for want of funds. He was to take passage home in the ship Felix, of Newburyport, for Charleston. Capt. H. expresses great joy at his release, and says no tongue can describe his sufferings while in Holland. He does not state how his liberation was effected. [Portland Advertiser.]

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The King of Prussia's Visit to England—Berlin, Dec. 21.

The most interesting novelty afloat here is the journey of His Majesty to England. He will leave this city on the 16th or 17th of next month, accompanied by Baron Alexander de Humboldt, General von Neumann and Natzmer, Count Stolberg, minister of State; Major von Brauchitsch, his aide-de-camp; M. Moeller his first Cabinet Secretary; and Dr. Grinem, his physician in ordinary.

Identified as the King now is with the religious feelings of the English, by his call upon the church of England to institute a bishopric of Jerusalem, and acceptable as his arrival must be to every true and zealous Protestant in these trying times, no doubt that he will experience a most cordial reception among you. It is not yet determined whether he will proceed by Calais or by Ostend; in the former case he will be met, it is said, at Calais, by Louis Philippe, but in the latter, King Leopold will accompany him to the place of his embarkment. [Herald.]

Strong complaints of distress begin to come from the manufacturing districts of France. Not less than 50,000 operatives are said to be out of employment in Lyons and its suburbs alone. They had not yet raised the cry of "bread or blood," but there was an uneasy feeling evinced by the half-starved multitude which, it was feared, might lead to terrible results.

A beautiful steam yacht, with an engine of 120 horse power, for the use of the Royal Family of France, and intended to ply upon the Seine, was in process of construction at Nantes.

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Lisbon on the Belle Poule, on the 24th ult., in 24 days from New York. He dined with their Majesties of Spain, and was knighted by the Queen. He's a lucky fellow.

There had been several shocks of an earthquake at Naples, and at the last accounts Vesuvius was belching forth flames at a great rate.

Rumors of the Pope's death have circulated in the Paris press. But they were all derived from the Gazette de Dauphine, a journal not likely to have the first information of such an event.

Embarkment of the Troops for China.—On Wednesday the remaining portion of the troops ordered to embark for China, consisting of 400 men of the 26th and 110 of the 55th Regiments of Foot, arrived at Portsmouth.

Most of them are quite young men, and prove a valuable acquisition to their respective regiments now in China.

They sail to-morrow, and will go round to Bly path, where they will join her Majesty's ship Pellicle, which carries out Lord Salseton and the 90th Regiment and some of the artillery. The three ships will then proceed in company on their voyage to China, carrying out with them an effective force of about 2,000. Many women and children have also embarked.

Mail Steamers.

Four of the superb fleet which is intended to be such an important adjunct to the commercial city and navy of England, have already left Southampton for their station in the line which is to bring into rapid communication the whole of the West India Islands, and por-

tions of North and South America: the Forth on Thursday week, and the Solway, Tweed, and Clyde on Saturday last. Another of these fine ships will be despatched this day the 25th inst. and a regular communication on the 1st and 15th of every month will commence, and continue on and after the 1st of next month.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

[Augusta Correspondence.]

State House, Augusta, Monday, Jan. 24, 1842.

The resolve introduced by Mr. McDonald, and which I sent you on Saturday, though apparently innocent, and of no great seeming consequence, were undoubtedly introduced and designed to have a direct and powerful bearing upon the all important subject of the Bankrupt Law. The ostensible object of these resolves and their only object as stated by the mover of them, seems to be merely to repeal resolves offered March 1839 and thereby leave our Senators and Representatives in Congress free to act in relation to this matter, upon their own responsibility. It was well known to McDonald, and probably to every member upon the floor of the House, that that portion of the resolves which relate to our Representatives in Congress was a mere nullity, for at the very moment he introduced them, the fact was staring him in the face, that a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law had passed that branch of our national legislature by a vote of 124 to 96, and that so far as they were concerned, the bill was beyond their reach. The question then which naturally suggests itself, in attempting to explain the motive which prompted the introduction of the resolves, is, what object is designed to be accomplished by this expression of our legislature, sought to be obtained by their passage? No, one, it seems to me, can, for a moment, hesitate for an answer.

The hopes and fears of thousands and tens of thousands, who are looking to this as a measure of relief, now rest upon the Senate and the Executive. From the best information which can be gathered, the vote upon this bill in the Senate will be close and is considered doubtful. A single vote may determine its fate. These resolves though they do not upon their face directly, unequivocally and in plain language absolutely instruct our Senators to vote for the repeal of this law, yet upon an examination of them it will be seen, that should they pass, one, at least, of our Senators would be bound to vote for the repeal or resign his seat. It is said in the resolves that "the people of Maine and the Legislature of Maine, are opposed to the Bankrupt law in its present form." They go on to speak of the law as "one of the obnoxious measures of the late extra sessions."

When Mr. Williams was elected to the Senate of the United States, it will be recollected, he then signed, sealed and delivered to the Legislature a bond, in which he recognized the doctrine of instruction to its fullest extent, pledging himself in the strongest manner, that whenever the Legislature should instruct him how to vote, he would either obey or resign; he considered that body the true index to the sentiments of the people, and the only legitimate exponent of their will and wishes; and, whenever they should make known to him that will, he would bow in humble submission or resign the delegated trust, and thus enable them to confer it upon one who would reflect more truly their mandates. Entertaining those views, and standing as Mr. Williams does, in relation to this doctrine of instructions, can his vote be otherwise than for the repeal of this bill, if these resolves shall pass, or, perhaps, preferring resignation to obedience, lost in preventing its repeal? So then, in fact and in truth, one of the anticipated results of the resolves is to prevent at all hazards, the vote of Mr. Williams from being given against its repeal.

Our other Senator, thank God, is under no bonds of this kind; he needs no instructions to prompt him in his duty; he asks no defence of his position upon this or any other measure, which shall receive his support, or meet his disapproval other than he is able to give upon the floor of the Senate; he stands where he has ever stood, and where he will ever stand, upon his own responsibility; upon his unwavering integrity and fidelity to the best interests of the whole people, ready at all times to maintain the honor of his State, and to protect and preserve the integrity of the Union inviolate. In him the people of Maine and of the whole country have a faithful sentinel upon the watch-tower of their liberties; they may rest safe that while he shall remain where he now is, their interests will not be neglected. The people of Maine are secure that no midnight negotiation to sell their soil and citizens will be suffered to be carried into execution without a warning voice from one at least of their servants.

The present dominant party or rather the leader of that party in Maine, would if they dared, come out and openly oppose the present or any other Bankrupt Law that can be passed; but knowing as they do, that such a measure is demanded by a larger portion of their party, they dare not attempt openly what they are endeavoring to accomplish by an indirect method. The resolves in question are artfully drawn up; the *cloven foot* is ingeniously concealed beneath the veil of high sounding and honied words, and those members of the dominant party who are in favor of the present law, rather than no Bankrupt Law, and whose votes are necessary to give their resolves the sanction of Legislative enactment, are told that their passage will not amount to instructions, but only leave our Senators and Representatives in Congress, free to act according to the dictates of their own judgment. Let me say to these members, that this is the siren song of those who will most certainly deceive them; and that this is the only first act in a great political drama, the management and plan of which is known only to those who are deeply

interested in the performance; this is only one link in a chain which connects circumstance and events entirely foreign to, and disconnected with, the vouchers for objects of these resolves, and unless new combinations shall overturn or give new directions to the schemes and plans of certain designing politicians, my prognostications will prove true and well founded. The real object of these resolves, must be apparent to all who will investigate them for one moment; first the defeat of the Bankrupt Law, and next a modest hint to Mr. Williams that he can now be spared, and it would gratify certain Gentlemen to have him retire to private life. In the above remarks I have scarcely hinted at the plottings and counter plottings which are now going on at the Capitol; these suggestions are committed to paper amidst the noise and bustle of two hundred Representatives; but imperfect as they are, and hastily as they are thrown together, they are the result of observations and indications not to be mistaken. I will at some future time unfold the whole plan of the movers of these resolves. Yours, P.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1842.

The resolves which I sent you on Saturday came up this morning for the action of the House. The Speaker decided, that all action on them on Saturday, was out of order and consequently void. This decision cutting off the amendment which was offered by Mr. Cony and adopted on Saturday, Mr. Cony again offered the amendment. Now commenced the struggle. This amendment was undoubtedly intended to kill the resolves, and hence the determination of McDonald and his friends to keep it off. I ought however to say that after the decision of the Speaker Mr. McDonald asked if the resolves were in his power. The Speaker said they were. McDonald then withdrew the preamble and called the previous question on the naked resolves. I have in another letter given my ideas of this whole movement as developed this morning, and will only add that the views there expressed were sustained by the events of this day. I understand there will be a counter move by the friends of Mr. Williams in a day or two, and I will give you the earliest information. This is a desperate political game, and is entered into by some leading gentlemen from Pennsylvania, but more particularly by three interested gentlemen from York. We shall see.

There was nothing of importance done in either branch, other than the passage of these resolves through the House; they will be up in the Senate to-morrow. Yours, P.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

In the Senate, a message was received from the President, conveying information respecting the Creole case.

Great number of remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, a few in favor of amendment or repeal.

Mr. Preston said he should be obliged to vote for repeal.

The Treasury Note Bill was further debated, and the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 21, struck out the proviso incorporated in the bill by the House, that the amount of Notes issued by this Act, should be in lieu of so much of the loan.

In the House, Mr. Botts inquired when the Select Committee on the Exchequer would report.

Mr. Cushing said he was ready to report whenever instructed by the Committee so to do. The Committee were holding frequent meetings.

Numerous petitions were presented, many of which touching the abolition question, were laid on the table.

Latest from Washington.

The Senate, on Friday, passed the Treasury Note Bill to a third reading, having rejected every amendment but those proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, the effect of which is to increase the loan from \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000, by the addition of the Treasury notes, soon to be issued under the authority of this bill.

In the House of Representatives, the States were called for petitions, and abolition, amalgamation, and a hoax played off on Ex-President Adams, afforded amusement. Such a scene of legislative decorum as the House presented is indescribable.

Protection of Domestic Industry—Speech of the Hon. Charles Hudson.

(Continued.)

But we have been told by the gentleman from South Carolina that the parties in this suit, were the manufacturers against the people. Who are the manufacturers against the people? Who are the people, and the whole people, have an interest in the success of the manufacturers. The commercial interest is intimately connected with the manufacturing. To say nothing of the imports of the raw materials, the exports of manufactured articles make an important item in our commerce, being about one-tenth of the whole amount. There were, during the past year, exported from the United States, manufactures to the amount of \$12,000,000, an amount larger than the two great staples, tobacco and rice. Manufacturers not only give employment to our foreign commerce, but they foster our coasting trade, by giving employment to a large number of our vessels. There is no natural hostility between commerce and manufacturers; but, on the contrary, they have one and the same interest. That policy which encourages enterprise, which develops the resources and increases the country, increases our commercial prosperity.

In like manner agriculture has a direct interest in discriminating duties. It seems to be taken for granted that all protection is given to manufactures, and none to agriculture. But it is not so. Many of the products of the soil are now enjoying a protection greater by far than most of the manufactured articles. Potatoes, oats, wheat, flour, indigo, cotton, pork, lard, hams, beef, butter, cheese, flax, hemp, wool, &c. are now enjoying a high degree of protection. The potatoes of Maine are protected to the amount of ten cents per bushel. Repeal this duty, and how long would the potatoes of that State be found in Boston, New York, or Baltimore? Immediately would they be supplanted by the potatoes of Nova Scotia; and even now you find the two competing for the same market. I have information that can be relied upon, that there were imported into the city of Boston alone, during the year 1841, 46,438 bushels of foreign potatoes. Take the article of cheese; it is sold

at the North for from seven to ten cents per pound, and it enjoys a protection of nine cents per pound, being some 100 per cent. This article is made in Pennsylvania, Ohio and N. York, as well as in New England. Remove the duty, and the cheese of England and Germany would come into our seaboard cities, and drive the domestic article from the market, or greatly reduce the price.

But the great value of manufactures to the farmer is the market, which they open for his produce. Where would the South and West find a market for their "yellow corn" of which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Wise] so frequently speaks, if we had no manufactures in the North and East? The ports of Great Britain are shut against the corn, the wheat, the flour, of the great grain-growing States. These great staples, together with the rice of the South and the pork of Ohio, find their best market at the North, among our manufacturers. There were imported into the city of Boston alone, during the year last past, 4,000,000 bushels of corn, the product of the South and West, while the quantity raised in the State amounted to only 1,800,000 bushels. The flour brought into the same city, amounted to 400,000 barrels, and the rice to 20,000 casks. A small portion of this was sent into New Hampshire; but a much greater amount was brought in through other channels, and consumed in the State. I can then address myself to the grain growing interest in every part of the House, and say to them, the subject is one in which you have a vital concern; and if you know your own interest, as I trust you do, the manufactures at the North will be as dear to you as they are to Northern men. And yet gentlemen on this floor will talk about manufactures being hostile to the public interest, and especially to the interest of agriculture!

The manufacturers, as such, are no party in this case. The great party interested is the laborer, the working men of the whole country. And if gentlemen insist upon presenting this as a suit, and will have parties in the case, the true parties are the laborers vs. the idlers. None, as it seems to me, can be hostile to manufactures, or to the productions of American industry, unless it be those who lead a life of idleness, and wish to live upon the labors of others. But, sir, I do not admit that there are any parties in this case. The country, and the whole country, has a direct interest in the success of the American system, in the encouragement of domestic industry.

That we may see the effect of manufactures upon our general prosperity, let us suppose that they were all destroyed, all struck down at a blow. Then the 800,000 persons now engaged in this branch of industry would all be turned loose upon the other walkings in the community. Most of them would seek the healthful employment of agriculture, and would naturally settle in the fertile valley of the West. And what would be the consequence? These products of the earth, which are now so abundant that they would be almost valueless, were it not for the markets found in the manufacturing districts, would become still more abundant. And where would they find a market? They could not exchange them for the manufactures of England; for her corn laws would operate as a prohibition. These 800,000 who are now consumers would be converted into 800,000 producers, making a difference of 1,600,000. Would this promote the interest of agriculture? Surely not; its products would be greatly multiplied, and its best market would be destroyed. Suppose the manufacture of sugar should be destroyed, what effect would that produce? The sugar plantations would be converted into cotton fields, and the gentleman from South Carolina, would find increased competition in the production of his favorite staple, while his great Northern market, which now consumes one-quarter of the whole crop, would be lost. Meanwhile, the experiments of Great Britain in India would succeed and she would be enabled to obtain her raw material from her own colonies. This would the policy of the South spread desolation over the country, and involve her in the same common ruin.

The gentleman from South Carolina has assumed that all protective duties were a tax upon the people, to be paid as a bounty to the manufacturers. He has asserted, again and again, that prices will rise just in proportion to the increase of duty. This, Mr. Speaker, is far from being the fact. So far is this from being the truth, that the opposite is more frequently true. There is, I admit, no absolute, fixed rule, in this case. What is true of one article may not be true of another. What can be shown to be the result of a duty at one time, may not be produced to the same extent at another. Much must depend upon the supply and demand. It will also be found true that a small deficiency in the supply will raise the price of the whole commodity far beyond the value of the surplus. A surplus worth \$10,000 would frequently produce an aggregate reduction of the whole quantity in the market to the amount of \$50,000. This principle is so essential to the right understanding of this part of our subject, that I trust I shall be pardoned if I attempt a more full illustration. We will suppose that there are ten shops in this city, owned by as many individuals, and that \$100 per quarter is a fair rent for each of them. But the number of traders wishing to occupy these shops is but nine, thereby leaving a surplus of one shop. Now, sir, what will be the practical effect of this state of things? Nine shops will be occupied, and one will be vacant. The owner of the vacant shop, seeing all his neighbors enjoying an income of \$100 per quarter, while he receives nothing, offers his shop for \$50, on the wise principle that he had better take that sum than nothing. This offer induces one of the traders, who is paying \$100, to quit the shop he occupies, and take the one he can get for \$50. This change leaves another shop empty; and this induces its owner to put that at \$50 per quarter; this induces another to remove, and take a shop at \$50. And so they will go through with each shop, till all are brought down to \$50. Here has been a reduction of \$10 upon each shop, making an aggregate of \$100, being just equal to the value of the surplus. Why, sir, there is one empty shop, as at the beginning; and the process of reduction will go on, till the price is brought down so low as to induce some person to embark in trade, who, under other circumstances, would not think of engaging in this kind of business.

This principle, which every practical man will readily acknowledge, enters largely into our commerce, both foreign and domestic, and has an all-important bearing upon prices. Keeping this principle in view, let us inquire into the effect of a tariff upon prices. Suppose an article now paying 20 per cent. be subjected to 30 per cent. more duty; according to the gentleman's doctrine, the price must rise 20 per cent. in our market. But, in fact, this will not be the case. The American merchant, who has been in the habit of taking this article of an English house to the amount of \$3000, writes to his correspondent in Great Britain, that in consequence of the increase of duty, he can now take but \$1000, unless the manufacturer will reduce his price. The British manufacturer, seeing full well that if \$1000 worth of his fabric be thrown into his home market, it will reduce the price, and lessen the value of his whole stock on hand,

immediately reduces his price, and so supplies his old customer with the usual quantity of article. The amount of the reduction will depend upon the state of the market; sometimes it will be 10, and sometimes less. The average, sir, would be one-half of the increased duty. The foreign manufacturer, paying one-third of the additional duty, will not be paid 40. But, as the increased duty would protect with Yankee zeal in this species of manufacture. This would produce competition at home, and our market, would have a tendency to produce a surplus, and this would serve to keep down the price. Here would be a double competition: a competition between the foreign and the domestic manufacturers, and a competition between the domestic manufacturers themselves. The natural tendency of this would be to reduce prices. Its operation would be more or less sudden, according to the character of the manufacture. If it were a costly kind of manufacture, or one which required great experience or skill, it would take longer to bring the reduction about. But if the manufacture were of a nature not to require but little capital or little experience, the competition and consequent reduction would be more immediate. After various causes, we lay it down as a general principle, which will hold good, take a number of years in succession, that duties looking to protection, if judiciously laid, will reduce prices. This not only appears evident from the nature of the case, but is sustained by facts taken from official documents. These facts I will present for the consideration of the House.

Description of articles.	1816		1825		1829		1832	
	Price.	Duty.	Price.	Duty.	Price.	Duty.	Price.	Duty.
Brasses of 24 bits.	18 10	20 7 6	25 5 0	25 5 0	25 5 0	25 5 0	25 5 0	25 5 0
Hammers per doz.	12	20 1 2	25 5 4	25 4 2	25 4 2	25 4 2	25 4 2	25 4 2
Cupholders locks per doz.	4	20 2 7	25 1 10	25 1 3	25 1 3	25 1 3	25 1 3	25 1 3
Steel nails per pair.	4 8	20 2 9	25 1 4	25 1 4	25 1 4	25 1 4	25 1 4	25 1 4
Hinges, cast brass, per doz.	3 9	20 2 3	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2
Compasses, rule &c. per doz.	4 2	20 3 1	25 2 7	25 1 10	25 1 10	25 1 10	25 1 10	25 1 10
Curry Combs, per doz.	3 10	20 2 2	25 1 4	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2	25 1 2

Here is a list of articles in the iron manufacture, which shows most conclusively that the duty, by producing domestic competition, has reduced the price more than one-half. I have taken these prices from documents furnished from the Treasury Department, and I have placed the duty and the prices in connection, so as to show what each article sold for under each duty. I have selected the year 1816, to show the cost of the article before the tariff of that year, and the years 1825 and 1829, to show the effects of the tariffs of the preceding years, and 1832, as the last year contained in the document referred to. This table shows, most conclusively, the wisdom of the protective policy.

Nor is this principle illustrated by manufactures of iron alone. Other articles which have enjoyed protection have also fallen in price. The same 4-4 cotton sheetings which, in 1816, sold at 13d sterling, could be bought in 1829 for 4 1-2d sterling per yard. Printed goods, costing in 1816, 36s per piece, could be bought in 1829 for from 18s to 22s per piece. Common blue and white calico, costing in 1816, 32s per piece, could be had in 1829 for 12s or 15s per piece. Broadcloths, costing in 1817, 20s could be had in 1829 for 7s. 10d. These facts are all taken from official documents, and their correctness is vouched for by the names of David Henshaw of Boston, and James N. Barker of Baltimore, collectors of those ports, and Mr. Secretary McLean.

And while I am upon this subject, I have one fact more, for the special consolation of my friend from South Carolina, who has uttered such doleful lamentations over the oppression of the poor man, who was so heavily taxed by the manufacturers; "on every nail he drove into his cabin." In 1816 cut nails were selling at wholesale for 11 cents per pound. A duty of 3 cents per pound was imposed by the tariff of that year, and the very next year they went down to 9 cents per pound. The duty was subsequently raised to 5 cents per pound, and the price of nails has been reduced to 8, 7, 6, 5, and 1 believe to 4 1-2 cents per pound; that is, less than the protecting duty. This is the hardship of the poor man, whose cabin nails excite so much sympathy. I am asked, by a gentleman near me, whether the nails which sold in 1816 for 11 cents, were not wrought nails, and the nails which have since been sold for the low prices mentioned, were not cut nails. I will answer the gentleman; they were all cut nails, and nails of the same kind all 4-penny nails, and this on the authority of Mr. David Henshaw. He places wrought nails and cut nails in separate columns. Wrought nails have not been manufactured to any considerable extent in this country, and hence the price of that article has been materially reduced.

Compound Roneset Candy.

This article has great fame for the cure of colds, coughs, croup, chest, &c. It is manufactured by William Brown, Chemist, 81 Washington street, who makes it on the wholesale principle, but finds it hard work to reserve enough for himself, to supply his retail customers. He is famous, also, for his extensive assortment of confectionery, double and triple refined sugar, manufactured by the celebrated Sturges, at their Steam Mill in New York. The quality and excellence of their box boxes is curious. For sale by G. W. LADD.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

At New Orleans, 10th, ship Mandarin, Collier, and Mellory, Brown, Thomas, Sullivan, Hall, Barnard, Clark, Rothchild, Lawry, Eligo.
At New York, 20th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 19th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 18th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 17th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 16th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 15th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 14th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 13th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 12th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 11th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 10th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 9th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 8th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 7th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 6th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 5th, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 4th, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 3rd, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston; 2nd, ship Hope, Arr. Boston; 1st, ship Ken-
dall, Arr. Boston.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of CHARLES CONNER, late of Bangor in the county of Penobscot, deceased, by virtue of the law directing; he therefore requests persons who are indebted to the said deceased, to make a statement of the debt, and to pay the same to the subscriber, at his office, at Bangor, Maine, on or before the 1st day of March next. JAMES E. STANLEY, Administrator.

